

## REMARKS

In an Office Action mailed on December 17, 2003, the Examiner further clarified the species election requirement that was set forth in the previous Office Action and required another election response; the Examiner required a statement that the substitute specification does not contain any new matter; claims 1, 12, 17 and 21-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Renfro; claims 18-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Renfro in view of Markel; and claims 1, 12, 17, 18 and 21-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chawla.

The Examiner indicates that the previously-submitted substitute specification was not entered. Therefore, attached hereto are clean and marked-up versions of another substitute specification. This substitute specification does not contain any new matter. Therefore, entry of the substitute specification is requested.

Applicant misunderstood the Examiner's previous request for a species election. As it is currently understood, the Examiner requests Applicant to elect one feature from each of items a, b, c and d set forth on page 2 of the Office Action. With this understanding, Applicant elects the specimen that includes at least one groove and a V-notch; and the groove of this specimen is located on the outside of the casing and is axially oriented. Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 17-19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28 and 30 read on the elected species. Thus, in view of the election, claims 3, 6 and 7 have been reinstated; and claims 12, 20, 21, 24, 26, 29, 31 and 32 have been cancelled.

Applicant submits that newly added claims 33-41 read on the elected specimen and overcome the cited prior art. The §§ 102 and 103 rejections for the claims that read on the elected specimen are addressed below.

### §§ 102 and 103 Rejections of Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 22, 23 and 25:

The control debris perforating system of independent claim 1 includes a shaped charge that has a charge case and an explosive material. The charge case defines at least one slot about which the charge case is adapted to fracture in response to the detonation of the explosive material.

The Examiner rejects independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Renfro. In particular, the Examiner refers to reference numeral 16 as allegedly disclosing a slot about which a charge case is adapted to fracture. Although Renfro uses reference numeral

16 to label the skirt of the liner 14, it appears that the Examiner is referring to the depicted troughs (also generally pointed to by reference numeral 16) in the liner 14 as allegedly disclosing the slot(s) of claim 1. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in Renfro that the liner 14 is adapted to fracture about any of these troughs when an explosive detonates. Without such a disclosure, Renfro fails to anticipate independent claim 1. Thus, for at least this reason, withdrawal of the § 102(e) rejection of independent claim 1 in view of Renfro is requested.

Independent claim 1 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated Chawla. In particular, the Examiner refers to Fig. 4, a figure that depicts a sheet of liner material from which multiple liners 36 are formed. This sheet includes score marks 46 that facilitate manufacturing of the liners 36 in that the liner material is broken along these score marks during manufacturing (i.e., not in response to the detonation of an explosive) to separate the liners 36 from the sheet. However, Figure 4 is directed to the manufacturing of the liners 36 and does not disclose or even suggest a charge case that includes at least one slot about which the charge case fractures when an explosive detonates. The finished product does not include any of the score marks 46. Thus, for at least these reasons, Chawla fails to disclose the limitations of independent claim 1.

Dependent claims 3, 6, 7, 22, 23 and 25 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

§§ 102 and 103 Rejections of Claims 17, 18, 19, 27, 28 and 30:

The method of independent claim 17 includes providing a perforating string having one or more shaped charges. The shaped charges include a charge case that defines at least one slot about which the charge case is adapted to fracture. The method includes conveying the perforating string into the well.

The Examiner rejects independent claim 17 under § 102(b) in view of Renfro. However, as discussed above in connection with claim 1, Renfro fails to teach a slot about which a charge case is adapted to fracture. Thus, Renfro fails to teach the providing act of independent claim 17; and for at least this reason, withdrawal of the § 102(e) rejection of independent claim 17 is requested.

Claim 17 is also rejected under § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chawla. However, the score marks 46 disclosed in Figure 4 of Chawla facilitate manufacturing of the liners 36. To the

contrary, claim 17 recites providing a perforating string having one or more shaped charges where the shaped charges include a charge case that defines at least one slot about which the charge case is adapted to fracture. As Fig. 4 of Chawla is directed to manufacturing the liners 36, the score marks 46 do not exist in the final product. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Chawla that the sheet of liner material (shown in Fig. 4) is inserted into a perforating string. Thus, for at least this reason, Chawla fails to teach or even suggest all of the limitations of independent claim 17; and withdrawal of the § 102(b) rejection of independent claim 17 in view of Chawla is requested.

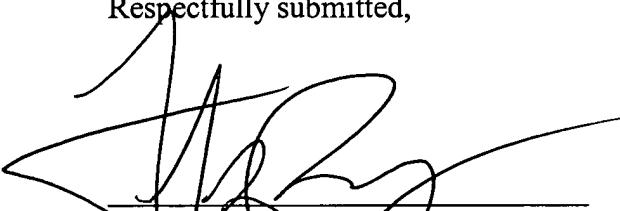
Claims 18, 19, 27, 28 and 30 are patentable for at least the reason that these claims depend from an allowable claim.

#### CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of the §§ 102 and 103 rejections and a favorable action in the form of a Notice of Allowance are requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (22.1450).

Date: January 21, 2004

Respectfully submitted,



Fred G. Pruner, Jr., Reg. No. 40,779  
Trop, Pruner & Hu, P.C.  
8554 Katy Freeway, Suite 100  
Houston, Texas 77024  
(713)468-8880 [Phone]  
(713) 468-8883 [Fax]

## **CLEAN VERSION**



RECEIVED

JAN 28 2004

GROUP 3600

## SHAPED CHARGE

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The subject matter of the present invention relates to a shaped charge for use in perforating operations. More specifically, the subject matter of the present invention relates to controlling the debris generated by the shaped charges during perforating.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In drilling operations, the drilled hole is often lined with a casing to prevent the earth from filling the hole. In order for the surrounding fluid to enter the drilled hole, the well casing must be perforated. Such operation is typically performed by a perforating gun loaded with one or more shaped charges.

[0003] Conventional shaped charges produce significant debris upon detonation. If small enough, the generated debris can exit the gun carrier and enter the well fluid and become entrained in the well fluid. The exit of the debris can occur both during detonation and during the retrieval process of the carrier to the surface. As the debris is carried by the well fluid, it can complicate down stream processing of the well fluids by clogging filters and jamming pumps, for example.

[0004] There exists, therefore, a need for controlling the size of debris generated during perforating operations.

### 20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a typical shaped charge, loading tube, and hollow carrier.

[0006] Figure 2 is a perspective view of a typical shaped charge and loading tube.

25 [0007] Figure 3 is a perspective view of a loading tube being inserted into a hollow carrier.

[0008] Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of the shaped charge.

[0010] Figure 5 provides a top view of an embodiment of the charge case having 6 slots.

[0011] Figure 6 provides a top view of an embodiment of the charge case having 2 slots.

5 [0012] Figure 7 provides a top view of an embodiment of the charge case having 4 slots.

[0013] Figure 8 illustrates an embodiment of the charge casing having V-notch slots.

[0014] Figure 9 illustrates an embodiment of the charge casing having U-notch slots.

[0015] Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of the charge case having internal slots.

10 [0016] Figure 11 illustrates an embodiment of the charge case having circumferential slots.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

[0017] Figure 1 provides an illustration of a typical shaped charge, indicated generally as 1, used for perforating a well casing. Typical shaped charges for use in perforating guns are discussed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,724,767 to Aseltine issued Feb. 16, 1988; U.S. Pat. No. 5,413,048 to Werner et al. issued May 9, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 4,669,384 to Chawla et al. issued Jun. 2, 1987; and again in U.S. Pat. No. 5,597,974 to Voreck, Jr. et al. issued Jan. 28, 1997. Each of the above mentioned disclosures are incorporated by reference into this specification.

[0018] A typical shaped charge 1 includes a case 10, a main body of explosive material 12, which in the past has been, for example, RDX, HMX, PYX, or HNS packed against the inner wall of the case 10, a primer 13 disposed adjacent the main body of explosive 12 that is adapted to detonate the main body of explosive 12 when the primer 13 is detonated, and a liner 14 lining the primer 13 and the main body of explosive material 12. The liner 14 acts to maintain the shape of the explosive to assure proper propagation of the detonation. A detonating cord 20 contacts the case 10 of the shaped charge 1 at a point nearest the apex of the liner 14 of the charge. When a detonation wave propagates within the detonating cord 20, the detonation wave will detonate the primer 13. When the primer 13 is detonated, the detonation of the primer 13 will further detonate the main body of explosive 12 of the charge 1. In response to the detonation of the main body of explosive 12, the liner 14 will form a jet that will propagate along a longitudinal axis of the shaped charge 1. The jet will perforate a formation penetrated by the wellbore.

[0019] One or more shaped charges 1 are housed within a loading tube 22 for transport. The loading tube 22 can house the shaped charges 1 at desired orientations, or in a linear fashion. A jacket 24 is used to both secure the shaped charges 1 to the loading tube 22 and to maintain the orientation of the shaped charges 1. Once the loading tube 22 is ready for 5 delivery downhole, a hollow carrier 30 is used to carry the loading tube 22 and housed shaped charges 1.

[0020] In one conventional use shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the shaped charges 1 and jackets 24 are inserted into the loading tube 22 until the jackets 24 shoulder against the loading tube shoulders 23. Once all of the shaped charges 1 are secured, the loading tube 22 is inserted 10 into the interior of the hollow carrier 30. The hollow carrier 30 then transports the shaped charges 1 downhole to the desired depth of perforation.

[0021] It should be noted that the above description of the conventional shaped charges 1 is intended for illustration only and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The present invention is equally applicable for use in alternate shaped charges and carriers. For 15 example, the present invention can be used with equal applicability with jacket-less shaped charges.

[0022] Figure 4 illustrates one embodiment of the shaped charge, indicated generally as 40, of the present invention. Slots, or grooves, 42 are cut into the charge case 44 to weaken the case 44 according to a certain pattern or design. Upon detonation of the shaped charge 40, the 20 case material is subject to explosion forces and will undergo stretching in its hoop direction. Because the slots 42 are cut in the axial direction orthogonal to the hoop stretching, the slots 42 define weakening lines along the stretching direction. As a result, the charge case 44 will fracture along these lines of weakness. In this manner, the shaped charge 40 can be used to control the size and shape of the debris generated by the charge case 44 during perforating operations. The 25 slots 42 in the shaped charge 40 can also be used to channel the explosion energy in certain directions. Such channeling of explosive energy improves the survivability of the gun carrier 30.

[0023] As shown in Figures 5-7, the shaped charge 40 can be designed with any 30 number of slots 42. As examples, Figure 5 displays a charge case 44 having 6 slots 42, Figure 6 displays a charge case 44 having 2 slots 42, and Figure 7 displays a charge case 44 having 4 slots 42. It should be understood that any number of slots 42 can be cut into the charge case 44 depending upon the application. Because the distance between the slots 42 controls the size of

the generated debris, for applications in which it is desired to make the debris larger than the exit hole in the hollow carrier 30 (shown in Figure 3), the shaped charge 40 may have fewer slots 42. Conversely, when it is desired to make the debris very small, such as when the shaped charge 40 is used for spiral or strip guns, the charge case 44 may have many slots 42.

5 [0024] In addition to variances in the number of slots 42, the slots 42 cut into the charge case 44 can be of multiple shapes and sizes. Figures 8 and 9 illustrate two example slot 42 designs. In Figure 8, the slot 42 cut into the wall of the case 44 is a V-notch groove, while in Figure 9, the slot 42 cut into the wall of the case 44 is a U-notch groove. The shape and depth of the slot 42 controls the timing of the breakup of the charge case 44.

10 [0025] Another embodiment of the shaped charge 40 is illustrated in Figure 10. In this embodiment, the slots 42 are cut on the internal surface of the charge case 40.

[0026] Yet another embodiment of the shaped charge 40 is illustrated in Figure 11. In this embodiment, the slots 42 are oriented circumferentially around the charge case 40. The circumferential slots 42 can be internal or external.

15 [0027] The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such are intended to be included within the scope of the following non-limiting claims.

## **MARKED-UP VERSION**



RECEIVED

JAN 28 2004

GROUP 300

## PRE-FRAGMENTED SHAPED CHARGE

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The subject matter of the present invention relates to a ~~pre~~-fragmented shaped charge for use in perforating operations. More specifically, the subject matter of the present invention relates to controlling the debris generated by the shaped charges during perforating.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In drilling operations, the drilled hole is often lined with a casing to prevent the earth from filling the hole. In order for the surrounding fluid to enter the drilled hole, the well casing must be perforated. Such operation is typically performed by a perforating gun loaded with one or more shaped charges.

[0003] Conventional shaped charges produce significant debris upon detonation. If small enough, the generated debris can exit the gun carrier and enter the well fluid and become entrained in the well fluid. The exit of the debris can occur both during detonation and during the retrieval process of the carrier to the surface. As the debris is carried by the well fluid, it can complicate down stream processing of the well fluids by clogging filters and jamming pumps, for example.

[0004] There exists, therefore, a need for controlling the size of debris generated during perforating operations.

20

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a typical shaped charge, loading tube, and hollow carrier.

[0006] Figure 2 is a perspective view of a typical shaped charge and loading tube.

25

[0007] Figure 3 is a perspective view of a loading tube being inserted into a hollow carrier.

[0008] Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of the ~~pre~~-fragmented shaped charge.

[0009] Figure 5 provides a top view of an embodiment of the ~~pre~~-fragmented charge case having 6 slots.

[0010] Figure 6 provides a top view of an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge case having 2 slots.

[0011] Figure 7 provides a top view of an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge case having 4 slots.

5 [0012] Figure 8 illustrates an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge casing having V-notch slots.

[0013] Figure 9 illustrates an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge casing having U-notch slots.

10 [0014] Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge case having internal slots.

[0015] Figure 11 illustrates an embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ charge case having circumferential slots.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

[0016] Figure 1 provides an illustration of a typical shaped charge, indicated generally as 1, used for perforating a well casing. Typical shaped charges for use in perforating guns are discussed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,724,767 to Aseltine issued Feb. 16, 1988; U.S. Pat. No. 5,413,048 to Werner et al. issued May 9, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 4,669,384 to Chawla et al. issued Jun. 2, 1987; and again in U.S. Pat. No. 5,597,974 to Voreck, Jr. et al. issued Jan. 28, 1997. Each of the above mentioned disclosures are incorporated by reference into this specification.

20 [0017] A typical shaped charge 1 includes a case 10, a main body of explosive material 12, which in the past has been, for example, RDX, HMX, PYX, or HNS packed against the inner wall of the case 10, a primer 13 disposed adjacent the main body of explosive 12 that is adapted to detonate the main body of explosive 12 when the primer 13 is detonated, and a liner 14 lining the primer 13 and the main body of explosive material 12. The liner 14 acts to maintain 25 the shape of the explosive to assure proper propagation of the detonation. A detonating cord 20 contacts the case 10 of the shaped charge 1 at a point nearest the apex of the liner 14 of the charge. When a detonation wave propagates within the detonating cord 20, the detonation wave will detonate the primer 13. When the primer 13 is detonated, the detonation of the primer 13 will further detonate the main body of explosive 12 of the charge 1. In response to the detonation 30 of the main body of explosive 12, the liner 14 will form a jet that will propagate along a

longitudinal axis of the shaped charge 1. The jet will perforate a formation penetrated by the wellbore.

[0018] One or more shaped charges 1 are housed within a loading tube 22 for transport. The loading tube 22 can house the shaped charges 1 at desired orientations, or in a linear fashion. A jacket 24 is used to both secure the shaped charges 1 to the loading tube 22 and to maintain the orientation of the shaped charges 1. Once the loading tube 22 is ready for delivery downhole, a hollow carrier 30 is used to carry the loading tube 22 and housed shaped charges 1.

[0019] In one conventional use shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the shaped charges 1 and jackets 24 are inserted into the loading tube 22 until the jackets 24 shoulder against the loading tube shoulders 23. Once all of the shaped charges 1 are secured, the loading tube 22 is inserted into the interior of the hollow carrier 30. The hollow carrier 30 then transports the shaped charges 1 downhole to the desired depth of perforation.

[0020] It should be noted that the above description of the conventional shaped charges 1 is intended for illustration only and not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The present invention is equally applicable for use in alternate shaped charges and carriers. For example, the present invention can be used with equal applicability with jacket-less shaped charges.

[0021] Figure 4 illustrates one embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge, indicated generally as 40, of the present invention. Slots, or grooves, 42 are cut into the charge case 44 to weaken the case 44 according to a certain pattern or design. Upon detonation of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40, the case material is subject to explosion forces and will undergo stretching in its hoop direction. Because the slots 42 are cut in the axial direction orthogonal to the hoop stretching, the slots 42 define weakening lines along the stretching direction. As a result, the charge case 44 will fracture along these lines of weakness. In this manner, the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 can be used to control the size and shape of the debris generated by the charge case 44 during perforating operations. The slots 42 in the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 can also be used to channel the explosion energy in certain directions. Such channeling of explosive energy improves the survivability of the gun carrier 30.

[0022] As shown in Figures 5-7, the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 can be designed with any number of slots 42. As examples, Figure 5 displays a charge case 44 having 6

slots 42, Figure 6 displays a charge case 44 having 2 slots 42, and Figure 7 displays a charge case 44 having 4 slots 42. It should be understood that any number of slots 42 can be cut into the charge case 44 depending upon the application. Because the distance between the slots 42 controls the size of the generated debris, for applications in which it is desired to make the debris 5 larger than the exit hole in the hollow carrier 30 (shown in Figure 3), the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 may have fewer slots 42. Conversely, when it is desired to make the debris very small, such as when the shaped charge 40 is used for spiral or strip guns, the charge case 44 may have many slots 42.

[0023] In addition to variances in the number of slots 42, the slots 42 cut into the charge case 44 can be of multiple shapes and sizes. Figures 8 and 9 illustrate two example slot 42 designs. In Figure 8, the slot 42 cut into the wall of the case 44 is a V-notch groove, while in Figure 9, the slot 42 cut into the wall of the case 44 is a U-notch groove. The shape and depth of the slot 42 controls the timing of the breakup of the charge case 44.

[0024] Another embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 is illustrated in Figure 10. In this embodiment, the slots 42 are cut on the internal surface of the charge case 40.

[0025] Yet another embodiment of the ~~pre-fragmented~~ shaped charge 40 is illustrated in Figure 11. In this embodiment, the slots 42 are oriented circumferentially around the charge case 40. The circumferential slots 42 can be internal or external.

[0026] The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such are intended to be included within the scope of the following non-limiting claims.